

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Democrat will be published every Thursday morning, at \$1.75 per annum, in advance. Two Dollars, if paid within six months, or \$2.25, at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements inserted at the following rates: For transient advertisements, one square or less, three weeks for \$1.00. Every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. One square for one year, 8.00. Two ditto ditto 12.00. Half a column, 16.00. One column, 25.00. Advertisements may be sent in through the Post Office free of postage on the part of the advertiser. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. As we intend to adhere strictly to the above terms, we trust our subscribers will bear them in mind.

THE DEMOCRAT.

"DEMOCRATIC AND FEARLESS; DEVOTED TO NO CLIQUE, AND SOUND TO NO MASTER."

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

JULY 29, 1841.

DOWN WITH A UNITED STATES BANK.

We rejoice in the signs of the times. The untimely Democracy of the land are moving. The doings of Henry Clay—his determination to force upon the country a National Bank—has aroused every man, every republican—and now, if a bank is chartered, it must be repealed. Our Democratic Senators and Congressmen, have one and all given notice, that so soon as this bank bill is passed, they enter their protest against it, promising to work at its destruction in every legal way, until it shall be destroyed. What says the Republican Press? Why from every state, "REPEAL'S" the word. Aye, as the Baltimore Republican says:

THE FLAG OF REPEAL.

Is waving from Charleston to the Ohio, from Carolina to Maine. Enlightened New Hampshire, the mountain nymph, has spread it broadly to the free winds of her unassuming hills, and proclaims that she will not admit Clay's bribing machine to be established—attempted as it is by falsehood, fraud, and force. A bank so established, says the Republican, must be rushed upon—hated—despised—trampled upon. Let the motto to every patriot be, from this day forth, "Down with a Bank."

OHIO MOVING.

A meeting of Republicans at Carthage, Ohio, (says an exchange) have protested against this unconstitutional project of Clay's—and resolved, that if adopted by Congress, it is "null and void"—and they pledge themselves to oppose it, "until repealed or otherwise blotted from existence." They have resolved to vote for no man to Congress, who will not pledge himself to the repeal. They denounce the friends of a National Bank, a National Debt, and an arbitrary Distribution of the People's Money, as hostile to the safety, interest, and liberties of the country—and as "public enemies."

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR IT.

The Charleston Mercury thus speaks:—"We rejoice in these signs. The people will not allow the rascals to be led by a trick. As Clay said a National Bank abroad is to be fought by a National Bank at home—so the people say, that the Nullification of the Unconstitutional Charter, which is to rise by the violation of the Charter of American Freedom. The two charters cannot coexist and what Republican will hesitate a moment to rescue the charter of Union, by stamping down at once the charter given by swindling politicians to swindling financiers—and to arrest the distribution set on foot to State Beggars by Federal robbers? Mammon licks on the Whigs, as it licks on the Ministry of the third George, to tax the Colonies without their consent—and Mammon is a strong sprint—a strong man armed, but a stronger than he may be aroused. The Dollar is potent, but not almighty; money, the thirst for which is the only Whig principle—the end and aim of every Whig measure, is a great corrupter; but truth is yet mightier as she was of yore—and the same principle, will rise again—and Mammon be again calmed down. From the moment a Bank, whether called Fiscal Bank or Fiscal Agent, is thrust upon the country by Congress—let the delenda est Carthago be the burden of every Republican speech. Let us take our children to the altar to swear in our eternal unity against it."

The Bay State Democrat calls upon the Democratic Press in the following language:—"The people have more than once expatriated a National Bank. Let them build up one if they dare. But let the opponents of a Bank openly and fearlessly declare, that they will put it down; that if the Federalists dare to violate the Constitution, the Democrats DARE to defend it, and have given them power, will restore it to the people, pure as it came from the hands of its framers. We do not solemnly declare and would that every Democratic Journal in the Union would take the same ground, that we will never sanction the erection of a National Bank that should such an institution be chartered, we will do all that we can to overthrow it."

We plant ourselves upon this principle: we unfurl our banner to the breeze, and inscribe upon it in letters, plain and emphatic, the motto: NO NATIONAL BANK, NOW AND FOREVER."

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

When the Devil tempted Eve, in the Garden of Eden, he assumed the form of a serpent.

When the editor of the Advocate tempts the people of this county, he too assumes the form of a serpent. When the editor of the Advocate tempts the people of this county, he too assumes the form of a serpent. When the editor of the Advocate tempts the people of this county, he too assumes the form of a serpent.

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How he tries to make the public believe we are not able of doing our own writing? How he tries to array the public against us last fall, by saying through his paper that we were "drunkards," "dozers," "scoundrels like Tilden, and Cook, who would soon run away," &c. &c. Does he suppose that such stuff affects our nerves, or prejudices the public mind? It came from a reputable source, there might be some danger; but as it is, he only exposes his cloven foot; he only exhibits that malicious feeling over again, which has caused his path through life to be strewn with thorns.

We commenced this, with the intention of answering: "A Democrat" but having got off the subject, we will close with a respectful appeal to grey hairs. "Old man, you who have for a long time prostituted yourself, and press, in traducing and vilifying your fellow citizens, you who have blasted innocence and virtue; you who have prowled about at midnight seeking whom you might destroy; you who have told more falsehoods than there ever were hairs on your head; you who have changed your name to escape the punishment of the law; you who have sold yourself to Lucifer for less than Judas did the Saviour; you who have rendered yourself contemptible in the eyes of the world; and disgraced even the brute creation—cease, cease your underhanded attacks upon us, for they fall harmless to the ground. Call us what you please, but do it like a man, then we will be disposed to respect you. Say we do not do our own writing, but do it openly and above board; do not play the assassin any longer. We beseech you, do not for your own sake, for your own welfare. It is too much like a viper biting a file.

REPEAL'S THE WORD.—The following sentiments from an article in Kendall's Expositor, must meet the approbation of every honest man:

"Shall this Bank question never be settled, exclaim our anxious Whigs. NO NEVER! until you give up the effort to fasten such an institution on the country. More than A MILLION OF FREEMEN look upon it as a clear palpable, and wilful usurpation. They believe it to be a question of ultimate LIBERTY OR SLAVERY, and they will never cease their resistance until they are ready to be slaves. The precedent you set to day, they will overthrow to-morrow; and they had rather at once meet the usurpation at the polls, than wait until it is strong enough to paralyze its fleets and armies.

Repeal is already their motto; you see the flag hoisted already throughout our broad domain; and there is any one who is simple enough to believe that the Democracy is not in earnest, let him follow up the usurpation, which Congress has been called to consummate. The Democracy will not be bound by the unconstitutional acts of a mutilated Congress; they will treat them as the decrees of a Rump Parliament, originating in fraud, and attempting to consolidate power by usurpation and corruption.

CORRECTION.

The Advocate calls our attention to an error in the list of Receipts and Expenditures, which we published. It says (and maliciously insinuates that we done it on purpose to prove Mr. Overholt a defaulter,) that we make the amount of Balance in the Treasurer's hands, \$4039.01. We are happy to stand corrected, but we insist that neither of the reports were true or correct. A correct report would have read thus:

"Amount in the Treasurer's hands, \$900. Balance somewhere else—gone east." So far from making Mr. Overholt a defaulter to the amount of six hundred dollars, we charged him with being in default over THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and we refer to the charge, and challenge him to prove the contrary. Will the Advocate correct the error he made?

ONE AT A TIME.

Would it not be well for Mr. Tyler, to either send Daniel Webster, or Mr. Fox, back to England? One British Minister, is enough at Washington.

It is currently reported that Mr. Ewing, the blundering Secretary of the Treasury, has, or is about to resign his seat in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Seargeant goes in his place.

The N. Y. Courier, (Clay's organ) is out upon the Cabinet. It says: "Mr. Webster is publicly given as the authority that Mr. Tyler will veto the Bank bill, if presented to him with a provision that the Institution may establish branches without the consent of the States; and we now repeat that every hour which he or any of his associates known to be in favor of a National Bank, remained in the Cabinet after this knowledge, was a compromise of principle to place."

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.

By a communication in another column, will be seen a specimen of the political rascality attempted to be practised upon an honest man, by a set of corrupt politicians, in order to screen themselves from the operations of an indignant community. But truth is mighty and will prevail. What must be thought of the man, who the public officer, who would fraudulently get another man's name to a bit of paper, by misrepresenting its contents to him, and then to hope to buy him up for the paltry sum of seven dollars! Wonder if there was ever any "Pipe" laid in Tuscarawas county, by the same means! But more anon.

The Lateral Canal running from the Ohio Canal, to New Philadelphia, is now completed so as to allow the passage of boats. On Saturday last, we understand the first boat passed through, laden with four manufactured at the New Philadelphia Mills. These mills are now carried on very extensively, more so than any others in this section of the State. They will no doubt be of great interest to this place, as well as to the wheat growers of this and the adjoining Counties. For it is well known that Millers can afford to pay more than those who buy to sell again.

THE McLEOD CASE.

We had intended giving a brief abstract of Judge Cory an able decision in the McLeod case, but finding the following notice in the Philadelphia Times, we adopt it instead.

"We were about to give the points of this learned opinion, but we feel that we could not in our limited space give an adequate impression of their conclusiveness. The Judge has fairly exhausted the subject; and in doing so has exhausted every legal authority of repute upon the law of nations, every one of which singularly maintains him in his position. He proves beyond a doubt, from the most profound sources, that Great Britain had no right to violate our territory; and that in a time of peace, no assumption of her's could possibly excite one of her subjects from the consequences of a crime committed upon our soil.

The Judge shows that the disturbances on the frontier could not be construed into a war, since even Lord Cook has declared, besides a host of other revered legal authorities, that 'If all the subjects of a king were to make war without the assent of their king, or another country in league with it, there would still be no breach of the league between the two countries.' He also shows from Vattel, and others, that 'the unlawful attack on an enemy in a neutral country, or to commit

in any other act of hostility.' The right claimed by the British to pursue the 'rebels' across the Niagara even supposing the crew and passengers of the *Clay* to have been such 'rebels,' is clearly demonstrated to have no existence; since in the case of *Arcturion*, it is laid down in *Molloy de Jur Mar.* p. 1, ch. 16, if it 'even had been that the vessel was in the territory of a foreign nation, at peace with the overruler of the arresting ship.' The result is that 'the fitting out of the expedition was an unvaried act of jurisdiction exercised by the provincial government of Canada over our citizens.' The parties concerned having acted entirely beyond their territorial or magisterial power, are treated by the law as individuals proceeding on their own responsibility. If they have burned, it is arson; if a man has been killed, it is murder. McLeod, therefore, as one of the offenders, is bound to take his trial for the murder of Durfee, precisely as though he were one of our citizens. And this is unquestionably just.

Mr. Forsyth, the late Secretary of State, should feel proud of this opinion, as should the late Attorney General, who doubtless advised him on all the points of law. The Court has maintained them in their position, and put the ostensible judicial appropriation upon the course of the administration of Martin Van Buren in this matter. Let the people think of this. They have now the evidence before them. Mr. Webster would have disgraced our country, and dishonored our flag. He would have us, as he endeavored to have us in 1812, submit to British violence! He would have our shores invaded—our rights insulted—our property destroyed—and our citizens murdered—and instead of demanding instant satisfaction, would have us, like whipped curs, kneel at the foot of the oppressor, and beg to be forgiven for having harbored a thought of independence! In such a pusillanimous course, too, he is encouraged by our present Federal administration!

What is the position of our Democratic citizens in this matter? Are they willing to crouch to foreign domination? Or are they not, like their forefathers, prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in opposition to the encroachments and arrogant demands of Great Britain? They 'ask nothing but what is right, and will submit to nothing wrong.' They cast the demands of Queen Victoria to the winds, and declare that the subject of McLeod's innocence or guilt is one exclusively belonging to the courts and jury of New York; that like all other persons accused of crime, he must have a fair trial, enjoy a legal deliverance if innocent, and suffer the punishment of his crime if guilty; and that neither the British government, nor the government of the U. States, nor the government of New York ought to interfere in any manner with the regular course of legal proceedings in the case.

From these facts it may be plainly seen which political party embraces the most patriotic. The Whigs declare that an honest course will drive us into a war. Well let us war. We are not fond of war, but let us have a war in preference to the slightest abandonment of our national independence. If we put up with one insult to-day, we shall have to tolerate an hundred to-morrow from the same source. Let us resist then all encroachments upon our sovereignty at once. Let us insist upon doing justice and acting with national uprightness; and if Great Britain feel offended, let us give her another lesson of humility in a shape that shall not readily be forgotten.

COMMUNICATED.

MEANS. EDITORS: In your paper of July 8, you used my name in connection with the County Treasurer, asking him if I had not been charged eight dollars penalties, and stating that I had demanded a receipt &c. of Mr. Overholt. In the following week, in Mr. Overholt's store, Mr. Overholt told me that he had never charged me any penalty, he only told me so to make others pay their taxes. I told him they were not the words that passed between him and me. He then read me a paper contradicting what had been said in your paper, and asked me to sign it. I refused, stating that it did not contain the words that passed between him and me; I paid my taxes. Mr. Overholt then made some alterations, but I did not sign it; I then went out with Mr. Meese, and met Mr. Patrick; Meese said Patrick would fix it so that I could understand it. Mr. Patrick interlined it, and it was read over, and they said it intimated about the same thing as the words that passed between me and Mr. Overholt. Not being an English scholar, I did not understand it so, but took their words for it, and signed it.

After it was published I found out that it placed me falsely before the public, and I now come out with a full statement of all that passed between me and Mr. Overholt. When I called on Mr. Overholt in January last to pay my taxes, which were upwards of \$70, he told me that he would charge me the penalty. I asked him then how much the penalty would be. He said seven dollars and some cents. I told him as times were hard I would not to charge me the penalty, as Mr. Crayder had never done it although I had paid my taxes here. He said that he wanted to close his books, and asked if he should charge the penalty on all. I asked him then if he would not take word for the penalty. He said that he would. He then told me that if any body asked me, if I had paid it I should say that I had. I promised to haul the wood, but had other business and did not, although I always expected to pay it, until Mr. Overholt asked me to sign the paper which was published in the Advocate, when he said he never intended to charge me any penalty. This is the whole amount of it.

SIMON BECK.

July 29, 1841.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.

Washington, July 21st.

The Senate finished the bank bill to-day, as far as their quasi committee of the whole is concerned. The amendments are gone through with, and the bill as amended, has been ordered to be printed.

Several important amendments, all predicated upon the opposition that the bank is to go into operation, were offered by the opposition, and duly negatived. The remarks of the democratic senators on this, the last day, for amending the bill are well worthy of notice.

Among the amendments was one by Mr. Buchanan, requiring that the bank should have a dollar in specie for every three dollars of circulation. Mr. B. showed by reference to the experience to the experience of the bank of the United States, and of other banks, that the provision was necessary for the safety of the bank. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Buchanan then tried for one, thinking that even this would be something gained, but Mr. Benton stated his objections to voting for it, after the previous proposition which he considered so important and so obviously just had been defeated, and Mr. Buchanan withdrew it.

We are in the dark as to the fate of this bill in the Senate. But the wish of many of both parties is, that Mr. Clay's bill would pass both Houses, and that the President should then have the responsibility of saying yes or no to it. It is suspected that Mr. Clay will not be in a hurry to call up his bill.

In the House, Mr. Seargeant, from the Committee on the Currency reported a bank bill similar in principle and provisions to Clay's.

The Currency Committee also reported the Senate bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury act.

In the House Mr. Nisbet, of Georgia, made a very long speech, in which he took up the merits of the tariff question. During his remarks he made some pointed allusion to the position of Mr. Wise, and intimated something about the latter being a defector, &c.

Mr. Wise replied in an equally severe manner, and uttered defiance to Mr. Nisbet in very strong language. Mr. Nisbet rejoined in an equally severe manner. He closed by saying that if the member from Virginia felt conscious of having done wrong, and wished to make reparation, he [Mr. N.] would meet him more than half way. If, on the contrary, the member conceived that he himself had been injured, he might either ask for satisfaction or take it in any way he might think proper.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and at the close of the remarks of Mr. Nisbet, the House immediately adjourned.

The Senate has been engaged the whole day on the Bank bill, the Fiscal Bank bill being at the urgent work of the day, been laid on the table.

P. S. We have to day's mail, that the Bankrupt Bill, and the Loan bill have passed the Senate.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in air, 4360 in water, 10900 in cast iron, 17000 in steel, 13000 in glass and from 4636 to 17000 in wood. Mercury freezes at 38 degrees, Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer. The greatest height at which the visible clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles. Air is about 816 times lighter than water. The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 2160 pounds. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 pounds. Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5 or 600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of Water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 25000 pounds to produce the same effect.

During the conversion of Ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed. Water, when converted into steam, increases in bulk 1800 times. One hundred pounds of water of the Dead Sea contains 45 pounds of salt. The mean annual depth of Rain that falls at the Equator is 92 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend at the rate of 1 degree in 46 feet, at the depth of 60 miles it will amount to 480,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of closely confined Gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch. Hailstones sometimes fall with a velocity of 113 feet in a second—Rain 34 feet in a second.

The greatest artificial Cold ever produced is 91 degrees Fahrenheit. Electricity moves with a greater velocity than light, which traverses 200,000 miles of space in a second of time. Thunder can be heard at the distance of thirty miles. Lightning can be seen, by reflection, at the distance of 200 miles.

McLeod's counsel would appeal from the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to the Correction of Errors, the Union Observer states that they entertain no such intention, but in accordance with the request of the Erie court will proceed to trial immediately.

"The argument of the Supreme Court," says that paper, "is deemed to have settled conclusively the legal points in the controversy; and the hope of obtaining a reversal of its decision by an appeal to the Court of errors is not to be indulged by any body. McLeod is now in charge of the Sheriff of this county, in whose custody he probably will remain until his trial, which we learn he is anxious should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident, as he asserts, of his ability to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted."

On the application of McLeod, the venue of the trial has been changed from Niagara to Oneida County, and the examination will commence in September next.

STRONG REASONS FOR SUPPORTING A NATIONAL BANK. The Branch of the United States Bank in this city, has assigned over to the creditors of the Mother Bank in Philadelphia, the whole of their suspended or past due, and unpaid notes, and among them we find the following. The reader can draw his own inference from the development:

One note of Daniel Webster; for \$12,750 00
" " J. Watson Webb, for 3,090 00
" " Joe Hoxie & Co. for 6,229 41
" " Seth Geer, for 607 25
" " Joe Hoxie & Co. (again) for 3,501 50
" " Joe Hoxie & Co. (again) for 5,000 75

Four notes of George W. Tyson & Co., (absquatulated,) for 10,954 00
One note of Daniel Webster, (again) 5,000 75
—New Era.

CASE OF McLEOD.—His TRIAL FIXED.—It is stated that the counsel of McLeod have concluded not to take this month, excepting on to the Court Errors. They have made application for a change of venue, which has been granted; and the trial will take place in Oneida County, in September.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Sun states that the Mamie Hall in that city has been converted into a Hall of Temperance, and is to be convention, meetings, lectures, concerts and festivals, for the promotion of the great and good cause, and conducted on corresponding principles. A grand opening fête is to be given on the 26th inst.

MORE NOVEL THAN PLEASANT.—The Buffalo "open press" of Monday last, says a man was cast away in a small boat on one of the "Three Sisters," small islands situated in the rapids, just above the falls. No human footstep is ever known to have been on the spot, and the effort was making, with ropes, from the upper end of Goat Island to get at the other side. If the story is not a hoax, and the editor pledges his word that it is not, the case is truly a melancholy one.

THE "TUSCARAWAS GUARDS" Are notified to meet on the public square in New Philadelphia, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. for drill.

JOHN H. SMITH, Capt.

July 28, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING. JOSEPH W. NEWBURG, would respectfully inform his old friends and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, one door East of J. I. Smith's Store, where he may at all times be found to attend to all work intrusted him. He flatters himself it will do as durable, neat and fashionable as can be done in the country. He intends at all times to keep in his employ good competent workmen, and his means to receive the Patrons is amply provided for.

To accommodate his friends in the country, he will take nearly all kinds of country produce.
Dover June 17, 1841.

BOOT & SHOE STORE Situated in the building formerly occupied as a Grocery by Mr. Stimpf, & opposite the Ohio Exchange, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

CONRAD GENTSCH. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of New Philadelphia, that he carries on the above Business in all its various branches, and as he keeps none other than his own manufacture, he can confidently recommend his work to all who may favor him with their custom.

Particular attention will be given to the manufacture of Gentlemen's

FINE BOOTS, as his work will be done by one of the best Bootmen in the country. ALSO—Ladies Work by Measure.

A general assortment of BOOT AND SHOES (of his own make) constantly on hand.

The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO Groceries, such as Wine, Beer and cider, Liquor by the quart and gallon.
New Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1839.

NEW Tailoring Establishment, SAMUEL H. ADAMS. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Dover and the adjoining counties, that he has commenced the Tailoring business in the Town of Dover, merchants row. Factory Street, two doors west of Montefrey & McClean's New Store, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. M. C. Gloninger as a confectionery, where Clothing will be made in the most fashionable & fitting manner; from his experience in the above business, he feels assured that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all who are pleased, to give him a call.
Dover April 10th 1840.

B. M. ATHERTON, Attorney at Law And Master Commissioner in Chancery.

OFFICE CENTRE DOOR IN THE BRICK BUILDING NORTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

TREASURERS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that myself or deputy, will, at the usual place of holding elections in such township, to receive the tax for State, Canal, School, County Road, Township and Poor purposes, for the year 1841, commencing on Monday the 30th day of August, viz:

Goshen,	30 Aug.	Salmon,	11 Sept.
York,	31 do	Mill,	17 do
Jefferson,	1 Sept.	Sugar Creek,	20 do
Dover,	2 do	Waynes,	21 do
Bucks,	4 do	Lawrence,	22 do
Fairfield,	6 do	Sandy,	23 do
Warren,	7 do	Rush,	25 do
Union,	8 do	Perry,	27 & 28 do
Warwick,	9 do	Washington,	29 do
Clay,	10 do	Oxford,	30 do

And will also attend at New Philadelphia, during the months of October and November. The taxes charged on the advance amount of the dollar is as follows, viz: For State purposes one and three fourth mills; Canal two and three fourth mills; State common School one half mill; County four mills; Common School two mills; Road two and a half mills.

TOWNSHIP TAX. In the townships of Clay, Fairfield, Jefferson, Perry, Sandy, Sugar Creek and Warwick each 1 mill.
do do Dover and York 3 1/4 do
do do Oxford 2 do
do do Salem; 2 do
do do Warren 2 1/4 do
do do Goshen; Mill & Union 3 do

on the dollar valuation. The amount of taxes remaining unpaid on the first of December, I shall collect according to law.

Below is the 5th and 7th Section of an act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, March 23, 1840, which law continues to be in force.

Sec. 5. That it shall not be lawful for the treasurer of state, county treasurers, collectors of tolls on any of the public works of this state, or any person or persons acting for the use of the state, or any person or persons acting under their authority, of either of them, to receive as dues to the state, notes, bills, checks, certificates of deposit, or any other description of paper, whatever, calculated or intended to circulate as money or currency, of a less denomination than five dollars; or to receive as dues to the state, notes, bills, checks, certificates of deposit, or any other description of paper, whatever, calculated or intended to circulate as money or currency, which may have been issued by any person or corporation, that is not expressly authorized by law, or by the act of incorporation, to issue such paper; or which is made payable at any other place than where issued, whether the place of payment be expressed in the body of such paper, or written, printed, stamped, marked or endorsed thereon; or which is made payable at a future day, or at any other time than on demand; or which is made payable in bank notes, currency, or any thing else than gold or silver.

Sec. 7. That any such person or persons mentioned and described in the fifth and sixth sections of this act, violating any of the provisions of said fifth and sixth section, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such violation or offence, one hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, in an action of debt, in the name of the state of Ohio, to be paid over by the officer before whom it is recovered, to the treasurer of the county in which the suit may be brought for the use of common schools, in said county; and every such violation or offence shall moreover be good cause for removal from office.

JACOB OVERHOLT, Treasurer of Tuscarawas county, New Philadelphia, July 16, 1841.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Neatly Executed at this Office.

CUMMINS & CRAIG, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery.

OFFICE IN THE PUBLIC BUILDING TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE COURT HOUSE. JOHN D. CUMMINS, JAMES CRAIG, Jr.

FERTIG & TORREY, DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Storage Forwarding & Commission Business, WEST SIDE OF THE CANAL, 2ND BUILDING BELOW THE CANAL BRIDGE.

NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the New Philadelphia Lateral Canal Company are hereby notified to meet at the office of the late Andrew Seaton, in the Town of New Philadelphia, on Saturday the 31st of July, 1841, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors and for other business.

By order of the Directors, B. SEATON, Clerk July 15, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE. PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, in this case,